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LETTER

FROM A

GENTLEMAN

TOTHE

MINISTER of his PARISH,

OCCASIONED .

By this MINISTER'S never Bowing at the Name of JESUS in the Publick Service of the Church.

Ceremonies no Workers, nor Works of Salvation, but only outward Signs, and Tokens, to put us in Remembrance of Things of higher Perfection.

Archbishop Cranmer's Visitation-Articles, in the Second of King Edward VI.



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M. DCC. XLIX.

Bowing at the Mame to Ser out their gratifical freshion of their gratifical A chroneoging of the Devining:

y an envining of the Devining:

how at the Creed, or at the Glome Porni never solomin Expressions of the Faith of Christians; to Vince Jesus is the name by wick Christ is express? It seem? a decent Piece of acknowledg. ing our faith in him, to then a Reverence, nother ny monained; not will these nose a peculiar fandity or fisher in it; but because It not his proper Name Christ being lut ten Appellation added for the See Ry Rurnels Hist 20 pl 396.



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LETTER

FROMA

GENTLEMAN

TO THE

MINISTER of his PARISH.

SIRI

A M obliged to undertake an Office, that may furprize almost every Body, but yourself. You indeed, may regard it no more than you have the kind Hints which have been often given you, on the same Account, by several of your B Neigh-

Neighbours. However, That shall not restrain me from taking this publick Notice (as no other is minded) of your never bowing at the Name of Jesus in the Service of the Church.

A very judicious Writer fays, " That " which the Church hath receiv'd, and " held fo long for good; that which pub-" lick Approbation hath ratify'd, must carry the Benefit of Presumption with it, " to be accounted meet and convenient." But the 18th Canon enjoineth, that " in " the Time of Divine Service, and of every " Part thereof, all due Reverence shall be " used;" (please to observe This, tho' you should not like so well what follows) - and that "all Manner of Persons, then " present, shall reverently kneel upon their " Knees, when the general Confession, " Litany, and other Prayers are read, " and shall stand up at the saying of the "Belief, according to the Rules in that " Behalf a

" Behalf; and likewise, when in Time of " Divine Service, the Lord JESUS shall " be mentioned, due and lowly Reverence " shall be done by all Persons present, as it " hath been accustomed; testifying, by these " outward Ceremonies and Gestures, their " inward Humility, Christian Resolution, " and due Acknowledgment, that the Lord " JESUS CHRIST, the true eternal Son of "God, is the only Saviour of the World, " in whom alone all the Mercies, Graces, " and Promifes of God to Mankind for " this Life, and the Life to come, are fully " and wholly compriz'd." You fee, Sir, the Canon is very full and express; and, I believe, I shall be able to prove, that your Obligation to obey it is unquestionable. In the Ratification of the Canons, made in 1603, it is said, "And furthermore, We " do not only, by our faid Prerogative " Royal, and supreme Authority in Causes " Ecclefiastical, ratify, confirm, and esta-" blish, by these our Letters Patents, the " faid Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and

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" Con-

Constitutions, and all and every Thing in them contain'd, as is aforesaid; but " do likewise propound, publish, and " straightway enjoin and command, by our faid Authority, and by these our Letters Patents, the fame to be diligently " observed, executed, and equally kept by " all our loving Subjects of this our Kingdom, both within the Province of Can-" terbury and York, in all Points, wherein " they do, or may concern every, or any " of them, according to this our Will and " Pleasure hereby fignify'd and expressed-" ftraightly charging and commanding all " Archbishops, Bishops, and all other that " exercise any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction " within this Realm, every Man in his " Place, to fee and procure (so much as " in them lieth) all and every of the fame " Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and Con-" stitutions to be in all Points duly ob-" ferved; not sparing to execute the Pe-" nalties, in them feverally mentioned, " upon any that shall wittingly or wilfully " break.

" break, or neglect to observe the same, as " they tender the Honour of God, the " Peace of the Church, the Tranquillity of " the Kingdom, and their Duties and " Service to us their King and Sovereign." You may, very probably, look with Contempt on all this and (methinks) I hear you treating it as infignificant, and void of all fuch Authority as can be binding in the Cafe. But Bishop Gibson, in his Note on this Ratification, will inform you, that " in " the joth of Charles II. Confultation was " granted, in the King's-Bench, against " one who taught School without Licence, " in Contempt of the Canons. And the " Reafon, given by the Court was, that the " Canons made in the Time of King " James I. and by him confirm'd, are " good by the Statute 25 Henry VIII. and " fo long as they do not impugn the Com-" mon Law, or the Prerogative Royal." And by Vaugban, upon the Canon which relates to the Degrees of Marriage, it is faid as follows: " If, by a lawful Ganon, "a Mar" a Marriage be declared to be against

" God's Law, we must admit it to be so;

of for a lawful Canon is the Law of the

"Kingdom, as well as an Act of Parlia-

" ment; and whatever is the Law of the

"Kingdom, is as much the Law, as any

"Thing else that is so; for what is Law

" doth not suscipere magis aut minus."

Does it not sufficiently appear then, that this 18th is a lawful Canon, and, confequently the Law of the Kingdom? And therefore what tolerable Plea can you have for your notorious and wilful Contempt of it? You place yourself in the very same Rank with the soolish School-master, against whom Consultation (you find) was granted by the Court of King's-Bench, and I am really sorry to see you on such a ridiculous List.

The learned Author of the Reasonableness of Conformity says, "That whosoever defigns

" figns to officiate, as a Minister in any " Church, certainly acts not fairly, and " and honeftly, if he do not first satisfy " his Conscience about the Lawfulness of " Obedience to fuch Rules, and Pre-" scriptions, as have been laid down, and " agreed upon, by the Governors of this " Church, for the regulating the Behaviour " of all who minister in it, and resolve to " obey them." Again, fays the fame Author, " I am fure it is not reasonable, " nor justifiable, for Persons to conform as " Ministers to a Church, in which there are " Laws laid down for their Behaviour in " their Office, and these Laws neither " abrogated, nor difus'd with Connivence " -to conform, I fay, as Ministers to such " a Church, without a Refolution of obey-" ing these Laws. For this is not open " and fair; it is putting a Deceit upon " the Governors, who, to be fure, doubt " not, but that all, who offer themselves " to the Ministry, are satisfy'd in their " Consciences of the Lawfulness of acting " according

" according to these Prescriptions. And it looks not sincere for Men sirst to offer themselves to the Ministry in this Church, which is, in Effect, to profess that they are ready to conform to such of the Canons as relate to their Behaviour, and are now in Force, and afterwards to act as they think sit, without Regard to these Canons."

You cannot pretend, that this 18th Canon hath been difus'd. I own, that the due and lowly Reverence required by it is not now generally done as it, directs; but that Custom, with many, hath rather restrain'd this Reverence to the mentioning of the Holy Name of Jesus in the Creeds—whereas every Person present declareth his Faith in Jesus Christ, so the whole Congregation do it with due and lowly Reverence: And, I believe, no Gesture is more generally observed in our Church than This, on this important Occasion. And how

how you come to be fingular, and to be the only one, that, in no Part of the Service, pays this Reverence to the Redeemer of Mankind, is very strange and amazing.

But whatever Advantage you may propose to make of the present Times, or whatever Authority you may build your Practice upon, Bishop Stilling fleet will inform you, that Custom, if it hath any Force as to its altering the Obligation of Canons, it must be general, not taken up by particular disaffected Persons to our Constitution. For the Custom of such Men only shews their wilful Disobedience, and Contempt of Authority.

And you will do well to remember, that the 34th Article of Religion (to which you have subscrib'd) declares, that whosoever, thro' his private Judgment, willingly and purposely doth openly break the

The traditions and Ceremonies of the Church, which be not repugnant to the Word of God, and be ordain'd, and approved by common Authority, ought to be rebuk'd openly (that others may fear to do the like) as he that offendeth against the common Order of the Church, and hurteth the Authority of the Magistrate, and woundeth the Consciences of the weaker Brethren.

Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions oblig'd all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates to instruct, and teach in their Cures, That no Man ought obstinately and maliciously to break and violate the laudable Ceremonies of the Church commanded by Publick Authority to be observ'd. And her Majesty's Preamble to the said Injunctions, given as well to the Clergy, as to the Laity, is very worthy of our Notice:

"The Queen's most Royal Majesty, by the Advice of her most Honourable "Council,

" Council, intending the Advancement of the true Honour of Almighty God, the "Suppression of Superstition throughout " all her Highness's Realms and Do-" minions, and to plant true Religion to " the Extirpation of all Hypocrify, Enor-" mities, and Abuses (as to her Duty " appertaineth) doth minister unto her " loving Subjects these godly Injunctions, " hereafter following. All which In-" junctions her Highness willeth and com-" mandeth her loving Subjects obediently " to receive, and truly to observe and " keep, every Man in their Offices, De-" grees, and States, as they will avoid her " Highness's Displeasure, and Pains of " the same, hereafter express'd." Now you will please to observe, that these Injunctions were framed, as for other most excellent Purposes, so for the Suppression of Superstition; and therefore it would be very abfurd to charge it on the 52d, which fets forth, that " altho' Almighty "God is at all Times to be honoured C2 " with

" with all Manner of Reverence that may be devised; yet, of all other Times, " in Time of Common Prayer, the fame " is most to be regarded. Therefore it " is to be necessarily received, that in " Time of the Litany, and all other Col-" lects, and common Supplications to Al-"mighty God, all Manner of People shall " devoutly and humbly kneel upon their "Knees, and give Ear thereunto; and " that whenfoever the Name of JESUS " shall be in any Lesson, Sermon, or " otherwise in the Church pronounced, "that due Reverence be made of all Per-" fons, young and old - as thereunto doth s necessarily belong, and beretofore bath been " accustom'd." you will please to observe, time a

I hope, your recollecting and weighing these Things may prevent your giving any farther Offence by your Non-Conformity in this Case. "Where there is a Rule, so a modest Man will not be wise above it,

inschions were framed, as for

"it, and much less against it," especially when the Rule is so univerfally received, and submitted to.

" Citations of Authority, whether Charler

" Heck Saffer! Because in Things here Archbishop Tillotson, in his Sermon of Stedfastness in Religion, says, -- "In "Things doubtful a modest Man (and " every Man bath Reason to be so) would " be very apt to be flagger'd by the " Judgment of a very wife Man, and " much more of many fuch, and especially " by the unanimous Judgment of the " Generality of Men, the general Voice and Opinion of Mankind being next " the Voice of God himself. For in " Matters of an indifferent Nature, which "God hath neither commanded nor for-" bidden, fuch as are many of the "Circumstances and Ceremonies of God's "Worthip, a Man would not be fingular, " much less fliff and immoveable in his " Singularity; but would be apt to yield, " and furrender himself to the general " Vote

" Vote and Opinion; and to comply with "the common Custom and Practice; and " much more with the Rules and Con-" flitutions of Authority, whether Civil or " Ecclefiastical. Because in Things law-" ful, and indifferent, we are bound, by "the Rules of Decency and Civility, not to thwart the general Practice; and by "the Commands of God we are certainly " oblig'd to obey the lawful Commands " of lawful Authority."

The famous Gracian, in his excellent Maxims, advises Men in all Things to avoid being remarkable. By being too much so (he says) even Perfections turn to Defects. And the learned and judicious Bishop Stilling fleet tells us, - " Of " all Customs That of Contention and " Singularity, where there are no plain "Reasons against them, doth the least "become the Church of God." But IN THE

But the Clergy promise, at their Ordination, to make themselves Examples and Patterns to the Flock of CHRIST. And would you have, Sir, your Flock follow your Example in this Point, and cease to testify by outward Ceremonies, and Gestures, their due Acknowledgment, that the Lord IESUS CHRIST, the true Eternal Son of God, is the only Saviour of the World? If you expect this, or hope for it, you will be greatly disappointed. We are very sensible, that the humble Obeisance, we make at the Name of JESUS, " sheweth a reverend Regard to the Son of God above other Messengers, altho' speaking as from God alfo." And " against Infidels, Arians, Socinians, &c. who derogate from the Honour of JESUS CHRIST, fuch Ceremonies are most profitable;" and therefore (you may be affured) we shall Readily continue the Use of them.

And (in short) Can there be any Regard too great for fuch a Name any Esteem, which will not fall below its Merits? For a Name, to which I owe my present Peace, and to which I shall one Day owe so unspeakable a Deliverance, I will bow my Knee, yea, I will bow my. Heart at it. I will ever declare, " with Thousands of Thousands of " Angels, That worthy is the Lamb, that " was flain, to receive Power, and Riches, " and Wildom, and Strength, and Honour, " and Glory, and Bleffing: I will ever " pronounce, with every Creature which " is in Heaven, and on Earth, &c. Bleff-" ing, and Honour, and Glory, and Power unto Him, that sitteth upon the Throne, " and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."

But you will think me tedious—and therefore I shall trouble you no farther than only to assure you, that (whatever you

and have a most hearty Regard for the Clergy of the Church of England,—but yet am very uneasy and confounded, whenever I see any of them undervaluing themselves, and their Order, by slighting and disobeying their own Rules, those very Rules which were made for the Honour, and * Service, of that Religion they have so solemnly bound themselves to defend and promote.

* "Christ's Gospel is not a ceremonial Law, " (as much of Moses's Laws was) but it is a "Religion to serve God, not in Bondage of the "Figure, or Shadow, but in the Freedom of the "Spirit, being content only with those Ceremonies which do serve to a decent Order, and godly Discipline; and such as be apt to stir up the dull Mind of Man to the Remembrance of his Duty to God, by some notable and special Signification, whereby he might be edified.

See Of Ceremonies, &c. at the Beginning of the Common-Prayer-Book.

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And,

And, Complaints of this Kind multiplying among us, I resolved to try if I could give some little Check to the Growth of them, — which you must excuse in

Your Friend, and Servant,

Henour, and a Service, of that Religion the ${f R}$ by Glembly when the relatives

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POSTSCRIPT.

I Believe, Sir, the Occasion of the foregoing Address will be reckon'd a very
sufficient Apology for making it: And tho'
there is still Room (and I am very forry
to say it) for passing on to other Particulars,
yet for the present I will only desire Leave
to remind you—That God is very greatly
to be seared in the Council of the Saints,
and to be had in Reverence of all them
that are round about Him.

FINIS.

POSTSCRIPT

Estiove, Sir, the Oxagion of the force of the force of the force of the force of the following that the realisting it: And the there is fill Room (and I am very forry to fay it) for paliting of the Particulars, yet for the prefent if the fill off define Leave to remain a you—Ti (7.30 ii) why greatly to be feated in the Currence of all them and to be had in the threaders.

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